

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 758

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8. 1737.

910 756



THE Practice of Virtue is the very Perfection of human Nature, and that alone which distinguishes Man from Man; so it is certain, that the Practice of Virtue derives Lustre, at least, if not Worth, from the Dignity of the Person practising it, as Light is more diffusive, when in a proper Degree of Exaltation. Hence it is, that Moralists and Poets so much affect illustrious Examples, and endeavour to move us to a good Life, by exhibiting beautiful Pictures of great Men, Ancient and Modern; that by admiring Heroick Virtue the Fire of Emulation may be kindled in our Bosoms. This is the End, this the Use; this stamps Worth and Value on the *Iliad* of Homer, the *Aeneid* of Virgil, and the *Lives* of Plutarch: Books more capable of instructing us, as to the Judgment we ought to make of human Actions, than all the grave Lectures which have been read in Moral Philosophy, from the Days of Aristotle till now. It is certain, that the illustrious Philosopher, of whom I just now made mention, had a very high Idea of this Practical Method of teaching Virtue, or rather of recommending it; otherwise he would not have given his Pupil Alexander such high Ideas of Homer's Book, as made him afterwards think the richest Cabinet in the World, a Case suited to nothing so well as the Edition of the *Iliad*, which Aristotle had corrected for his Use. There is, however, an Objection, which rises naturally from this very Instance. It may be said, that a Poem describing the Actions of Kings, of Statesmen, and of Generals, was justly commended to the Perusal of Alexander, a young Prince of extraordinary Genius, and who had before his Eyes, as a Model, a Father, who was the wisest King, the most able Statesman, and the greatest Captain of his Age. But what Effects can be expected from the Contemplation of Heroick Virtue, by Men in the ordinary Stations of Life, who are far removed from the Scenes represented in those Pieces, and who cannot therefore be expected to copy from them? There is no answering this Cavil, when applied to the Works of Writers of the Second Class; but when we speak of Homer, Virgil, and Plutarch, it is easily set aside. Those great Painters after Nature knew, that the most pleasing Scenes in High Life are those, which from their Circumstances are best understood. Hence it is, that we find their Heroes always represented as Men with Passions like ourselves, and yet exerting themselves, even in the ordinary Relations of Life, with such lively, such extraordinary Marks of exalted Virtue, as engage us to credit whatever the Poet or Historian attributes to them, on certain Occasions with which we are less conversant. The Sorrow of Agamemnon as a Parent, every Parent can feel. The Piety of Aeneas in bearing Anchises thro' the Flames of Troy on his Shoulders, strikes with the highest Satisfaction every Mind susceptible of Filial Duty. The Description of the mutual Love between Phocion and his Wife, and the singular Respect they had for each other, gives Plutarch a Right to the Attention of every Reader. Such Passages as these fall in with every Man's Understanding, and recommend all the Duties of Social Life; as those in which we can alone approach the highest Characters, and imitate such Heroes as in other Circumstances are out of the Reach of Imitation.

SUETONIUS, in his *Lives* of the Twelve *Cæsars*, very judiciously pursues the same Method, and obliges his Reader to enter into the Character of each of the Princes of whom he speaks, by touching various Circumstances in Private Life; whereby he unfolds their Tempers, and gives, as it were, so many Keys to their Publick History. He tells us of Julius Cæsar, that when One Philemon, a menial Servant of his, was detected in attempting to poison him, he would not suffer him to be put to the Torture, on Account of the Services he had formerly done him. Could any Thing be better contrived, to convince us that Cæsar's Publick Clemency was unaffected, and that he really pardoned from a Greatness of Soul, and not out of Respect to Interest? At the Close of his *Memoirs* of Tiberius, the same Author takes Pains to point out the Subtlety of that Prince in dissembling,

even in the most ordinary Affairs of Life, and with no higher a View than to deceive and amuse his own Family. In like Manner he reflects on the Private Characters of Cæsar, Claudius Cæsars. But in his *Life* of Augustus he is remarkably diffuse, and entertains us with a Multitude of Particulars of a Private Nature, which serve only to shew that this Emperor was of a most benign and humane Disposition; alike desirous of discharging his Duty well, as the Master of a Family, as of rendering himself beloved by the People, thro' the Mildness and Clemency of his Administration.

MODERN Historians, with how great Justice I pretend not to say, have deserted this Track; and that they may not deviate from the Dignity of History, will not vouchsafe to speak of Kings otherwise than as Kings; or suffer us to compare their Publick Characters with their Private Behaviour. Memoir-Writers, however, make us some Amends; but then we are not a little in Danger, from the Credulity, and from the Prejudice of these Sort of Writers, against which we have no Security, but the Lights afforded us by our own Judgments, as to the Probability of Facts, and their coming to the Knowledge of such as relate them.

THAT the Curiosity of Men, with Respect to the Conduct of Princes in the ordinary Occurrences of Life, was formerly very great, appears from Suetonius, and from the several *Lives* of other Roman Emperors, which we find written by several Hands. But that this Curiosity is not at all lessened, may be demonstrated from the kind Reception which is still given to those Memoirs which I have just mentioned. One Thing I have often reflected on, and that is the Effect the late Lewis XIV's Behaviour in his Family, had on the People of France. They saw he was a kind Father, an excellent Master, and a steady Friend; from whence they became so passionately fond of him, that in the Affection of the People rather than in his own Policy, or in the Abilities of his Subjects, he found those Resources which supported him thro'out a War in his old Age, which would, perhaps, have crushed any other Prince in the Vigour of his Years, and Master of greater Treasures, and greater Forces, than he in those Days could pretend to.

IN our own Country, the Private Virtues of our Princes have always most strongly recommended them to Publick Favour. Edward the Black Prince was not more admired for his Valour and Conduct in the Wars, than for his Affection to his Consort, and his Tenderness for his Children. In later Times, the Memoirs of Bishop Burnet inform us, that the Great King William, who had both the Courage and Calmness of a Hero, and knew as well how to support Misfortunes as to overcome Difficulties, was at a Loss in a particular Circumstance, and on the Death of Queen Mary, not only melted into Tears, and testified a passionate Concern for his Loss, but remained long Unconsoled, and never spoke of her without visible Signs of Tenderness, to the last Hour of his Life. This, instead of arguing any Weakness or Irregularity in his Temper, proves just the contrary. For if his Courage and Calmness upon other Occasions, had been owing to a natural Solidity of Mind, or as some of his Enemies gave out, to his firm Attachment to certain stoical Principles, then he would have borne this Loss as he did other Misfortunes, with Silence and without discovering his Sense of it; but in that he gave way to the first Transports of excessive Grief, we may be sure that his Mind was naturally tender, and that on other Occasions, he did not act from a Coldness of Disposition, but preserved a composed Deportment, by following the Dictates of superior Reason. In like Manner the famous Solon, whose Characteristick was Steadiness of Mind, could not stand the Shock of the News of his Son's Death, but burst into Tears; and when one very wise in his own Opinion said, *Why weepest Thou, since Weeping is vain?* the Philosopher excellently reply'd, *And therefore I weep.*

WE have lately, as a Nation, received an inexpressible Loss, by the Demise of a most gracious Queen: The Mildness of whose Government, during the several Times wherein the Regency in the King's Absence was committed to her, must have endeared her to every considerate Subject: As the whole of

her Conduct render'd her the Object of their Admiration, who were happy in their Attendance near her Person. This Dispensation of Providence, however affective in other Circumstances, affords us cause of Satisfaction in this. It has shewn us the Royal Family in the most amiable Light, and must have impressed Sentiments of Loyalty and Personal Affection on the Minds of all who are either capable of social Virtues, or of any Ideas of them. It is impossible for a Man to reflect on the Tenderness, Grief, visible Anguish, and extraordinary Fatigue which the King, with heroick Patience hath undergone, and not to acknowledge them, to many indubitable Signs of an excellent Nature, from which this Inference is so easy, that it can scarce fail of being made: That one who has so warm a Sense of Duty in private Life, must have a Concern no less strong and sensible, for the Discharge of that high Dignity, which, for our Good, Providence hath vested in him. It cannot be imagined, that lasting Amity and Affection for the Partner of his Bed, and the most tender Fondness for the Pledges of their Loves, can dwell in any Royal Bosom unaccompanied with Paternal Regard for Subjects. His Majesty's Private Character therefore, is the strongest Evidence in favour of his Royal Care of the Publick Welfare; and as no Man of common Sense and ordinary Intelligence, can remain unconvinced as to the former, so he cannot with any Colour of Reason, doubt of the latter. All his Majesty's Speeches from the Throne breathe a Spirit of Patriotism, and a high Regard for Liberty. All his Messages to Parliament have been equitable in their Nature, gracious in their Manner, and profitable to the Subjects. All his Proclamations have been apparently necessary, and this Branch of the Royal Prerogative hath been most evidently exercised for the Benefit only of the People. If to these publick Testimonies of our Royal Master's Sense of the sacred Character of Majesty, we add the Proofs derived from his private Behaviour, of his sincere and generous Disposition, what Doubt can there remain, that we ought to look upon ourselves as the happiest People in the World, from being the Political Children of such a Parent? Or why should we not accept the following Counsel of the Preacher, as an Aphorism most proper to our Condition, and which every one ought to make the Rule of his Life. *My Son fear thou the LORD, and the KING; and meddle not with them who are given to Change.*

R. FREEMAN

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with News from several Places, that the Marriage-Treaty of Don Carlos to the Electoral Princess of Bavaria, is broke off, and that another is now on Foot with the Second Archduchess. — That they have Advice at Lisbon, of more Hostilities committed against the Portuguese in America by the Spaniards, which are like to occasion a fresh Rupture with the Spanish Court, who pretend to be very uneasy that any other Nation but their own, should trade to the West-Indies — And that the Dutch Commodore Schryver, having executed the Orders of the States General in America, may be very soon expected back in the Texel, there being Advice that he was to sail with his little Squadron from Curassaw in October last.

Edinburgh, Dec. 1. We learn from Chanell Kirk, that the Bell-man of that Parish came lately to Mr. Henry Home his Minister, and told him, he was come to make a voluntary Abdication of his Post; for that he could no longer with a safe Conscience officiate in any Capacity under one who had read Capt. Porteous's Act. The Minister endeavoured to set the poor Man to rights; but finding his Aversion unconquerable, he at last accepted of his Demission in Form, and ever since the poor Bell-man trudges 7 Miles each Sunday to Divine Service.

Monday-night last Mr. John Rutherford, Advocate, Knight of the Shire for Teviotdale, and Son and Heir to Sir John Rutherford of that ilk, was married to Miss Helen Elliott, eldest Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Minto; a virtuous and every way agreeable young Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Nov. 26. N.S. On the 18th arrived the Delitia, Whitwood, from Portmahon; the Mary and Catherine, Murphy; the Elizabeth, Lee, from Palermo; the Restoration, Swan, from Leghorn; the Nancy, Rowland, from Gibraltar: On the 20th, the Princess Amelia, Preshaw; the Thomas and Francis, Dalton, from Palermo; the Islanders, Taylor, from Newport; the Friendship, Mackenzie; the Antelope, Morris, from London; the Dawson, Duff, from Leghorn; the Concord, Hallow, from Middleburg: On the 22d, the Mary Ann, Heron; the Nazarene, Harper; the Eltham, Macnamara; the Mathew, Fenwick; the Tunis Merchant, Ro's, from Palermo; the Wakefield, Dean, from Newhaven; the John and Elizabeth, Beazley, from Berwick: On the 23d, the Resolution, Barret, from Barcelona; the Expedition, Ballam, from Foy; the Samuel and Elizabeth, Clifton, from Palermo; the William and Mary, Cooper, from Dublin. On the 19th sailed the St. David, Jones, for London: On the 20th, the Batchelor, Ferguson, for the Levant; the Willing-mind, Morant, for the North: On the 21st, the Charming Sally, Brown, for the Levant: On the 22d, the Friendship, Vittery; the Gilbert, James; the Abel and Mary, Deckworth, for the North; the London Post, Woolfe; the Stubbington, Barnes, for London; the Industry, Blaxland, for the Levant: On the 24th, the Europa, Waton, for the North: On the 25th, the Lady Susanna, Martin, for Genoa; the Happy Jane, Haynes; the Starling, Lockwood, for Palermo; the St. John, Sheaffy, for Waterford.

Alicant, Nov. 27. Arrived since my last the Aaron and Thomas, Wile, from Pool; the John and Mary, Keith, from Sicily.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Nov. 25. On the 19th Instant arrived the Owners Adventure, Bigg, from Bayonne: On the 20th, the William and Peter, Martin, from Sherant; the Dolphin, Bevis, from London for Waterford; the Fanny, Stafford, from Malaga: On the 24th, the Friendship, Forrestal, from Seville: On the 25th, the St. Michael and Clara, Sweetman, from Leghorn.

Falmouth, Dec. 3. This Day sailed the Prince Frederick Packer, Lovel, for Lisbon. Came in the John and Elizabeth, Waldren, from Topsham for Gibraltar; the Potomack, Stoneman, from Middleburg for Cadiz; the Neptune, Godlee, from London for Naples. Remain the King George, Uring; the Expedition, Clies, for Lisbon; and the Townshend Packet for the Groyne.

Bristol, Dec. 5. This Afternoon arrived the Hawkins, Cole, in 6 Weeks from North Carolina.

Southampton, Dec. 5. Wind S.W. Since my last arrived at this Port the King's Fisher, Luce, of and for Jersey from London. Sailed the Success of Southampton, Bradby, for Bourdeaux.

Portsmouth, Dec. 6. Yesterday came the Antelope, Clark, with Brandy from Rotterdam for Cadiz; the Friendship, Smith, from Oporto; the Matilda, Wylde, with Wheat, and the Dorset, Winterbourn, with Iron, both from Amsterdam, the former for Barcelona; and the Rose, Penton, from Lisbon in 16 Days in Ballast. Sailed the Success, Bradby, for Bourdeaux. Wind S.W.

Deal, Dec. 6. Wind S.W. In the Downs the St. George, Lucas, for Leghorn; the Mary, Paxton; the Constant, Phillips, for Jamaica. Arrived the Milner, Chambers, from Maryland; the Jane, Walker, from Swansey.

LONDON.

The Partridge, from Cork, was lately stranded in Barnstable Bay.

Capt Beckman is arrived off Leostoff, as is Capt. Meyer in Southwold Bay, both bound from Hamburgh to London.

Yesterday His Majesty was pleased to order the Parliament, which stands prorogued to this Day, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 24th Day of January next; and in a few Days His Majesty's Royal Proclamation will be issued out, for the meeting of the Parliament on the said 24th of January, to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Last Sunday Morning died, at his House at Weston Green near Paddington, James Peters, Esq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Estate.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Bristol, is dangerously ill at her House in St. James's Square.

Last Tuesday Night one Burr, a Labourer, fell from a Scaffold in Blue Boar Yard, St. James's Street, and fractured his Skull in such a Manner that he died on the Spot.

We hear that the Maids of Honour to her late Majesty are to attend on their Royal Highnesses the Princesses.

Last Thursday died at his House at Daventry in Northamptonshire, very advanced in Years, Richard Copithorn, Esq; One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, and formerly an Officer of the Board of Green Cloth.

Next Saturday Se'nnight her late Majesty's Corpse is to be interred in Westminster Abbey; but no Time is as yet fixed for her Majesty's being removed from St. James's to the Prince's Chambers at Westminster.

The Lady Pelham, Wife to the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham, Esq; Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces, who has been dangerously ill for some Time at the Bath, is so well recovered as to set out on her Return home.

Yesterday 20 Prisoners were Tried at the Old Bailey, 4 whereof were Capitally Convicted; viz. Samuel Bugden, for stealing from Francis Brooks 2 Gold Rings, a Silver Watch, and 7 l. in Money; William Cudmore, for robbing Gerard Bathomly, Esq; of Cloaths and Plate to the Value of 26 Pounds; William Hardisty, for robbing of Paynter Code on the Highway; and William Brown, for robbing William Haynes on the Highway, near Ilkington: 10 were Cast for Transportation, and 6 Acquitted.

On Tuesday last about 3 o'Clock, Mr. Theobalds, a Plaisterer in Loag Lane, West Smithfield, having been Delirious for some time past, and confined in a Room, took an Opportunity when his Wife and some Friends were at Dinner, and forced the Door open, entered the room, and took up a Case Knife, and cut his Wife's Throat, in a most miserable Manner, but happily missed the Wind-pipe; her Fingers are sadly mangled in defending herself. A Surgeon was immediately sent for, who sewed up the Wound; but 'tis thought she cannot recover. He was afterwards by the Assistance of some of the Neighbours, secured and bound, and carried to Bethlehem Hospital.

Yesterday a Male Child was found in Mary-le-Bone Fields in a Banbox, supposed to have been murdered.

On Tuesday last one Waterman, a Highwayman, was taken at Endfield and committed to Newgate by Justice Bourne; there was found upon him a Gold Chain of a Watch, Pieces of silk, and other Goods, to the Value of 24 l.

A few Days since Thomas Mayham, and 3 other Boys, not exceeding 15 each, were committed to Newgate by Justice Lambert, for taking out of the Till of Mr. Martenet in New Street, Soho, the Sum of 4 l. They made it their Practice to go to several Shops to rob Tills.

Yesterday Mr. Berry, a Distiller in Bush Lane, was tried before the Commissioners of Excise, for retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to Law. Upon the Trial the Evidence pretended, that the saw it sold thro' the Window; but the Commissioners judged her Evidence insufficient, so he was acquitted.

The same Day 8 Persons were convicted before the Commissioners of Excise in the Penalty of 100 l. for retailing Spirituous Liquors contrary to the late Act.

Yesterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. 19046, 10001, 37124, 5001, 38756, 49780, 50181, 1001, each; 50722, 28577, 25861, 34503, 4209, 501, each.

There have been 4951 Prizes drawn.

The Numbers in Mr. Jernegan's Sale entitled to Claims, as specify'd in his Catalogue, and drawn the 7th of December 1737, are as follow, viz.

Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.
41825	48779
42000	3952
42175	14079
42350	19386
42525	32531
42700	3003
42875	60181
43050	7950
43225	41868
43400	13747
43575	18717
43750	66784
43925	10505

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	00 00	00 13

Bank Stock 143. India 176. South Sea 101 3/4ths. Old Annuity 111 3/8ths. New ditto 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent 106. 7 per Cent Loan 111. 5 per Cent. ditto 100 1/4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 110 1-half. London Assurance 14 3/4ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 18 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 11. 5 s. New Bank Circulation 10 s. to 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 to 4 Premium. English Copper 21. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7/8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-half.

Pay-Office, December 7, 1737.

THESE are to give Notice, That all such Sea Officers Widows, as have received short of their full Pension or Bounty-Money, are desired to apply for the same to Mr. Richard Horne, at his House in Hoxton, any Morning between the Hours of Ten and Two, Sundays excepted.

London-Assurance-Howe, December 7, 1737.

THE Court of Directors of the London Assurance Company do hereby give Notice, That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Cornhill, London, on Wednesday the 14th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, being the Annual Court appointed by their Charter.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of

Mr. John Hayward, late of Holbourn Bridge, London, Distiller, deceased, are required (by Mrs. Anne Hayward, his Widow and Administratrix) to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Keene, Attorney in Bennet-street, St. James's (whom she hath Impowered to receive the same) before the first Day of January next, or they will be prosecuted for the same. And all Persons who have any Claim or Demand on the said Mr. Hayward's Estate, are desired to bring in an Account thereof to the said Mr. Keene, in order to receive Satisfaction for the same.

This Day is published, Price 18 s.

Beautifully printed in One Volume in QUARTO, Dedicated to Her late Most Sacred Majesty,

A Compleat CONCORDANCE to the HOLY SCRIPTURES of the Old and New Testament. In Two Parts.

CONTAINING,

I. The Appellative or Common Words in so full and large a Manner, that any Verse may be readily found by looking for any material Word in it. In this Part the various Significations of the principal Words are given, by which the plain Meaning of many Passages of Scripture is shewn: And also an Account of several Jewish Customs and Ceremonies is added, which may serve to illustrate many Parts of Scripture.

II. The Proper Names in the Scriptures. To this Part is prefixed, A Table, containing the Significations of the Words in the Original Languages from which they are derived.

To which is added,

A CONCORDANCE to the Books called Apocrypha. The Whole digested in an easy and regular Method; which, together with the various Significations and other Improvements now added, renders it more useful than any Book of this Kind hitherto published.

By ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M.A.

Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have Eternal Life, and they are they which testify of me.

John 7. 39.

You have known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto Salvation, through Faith which is in Christ Jesus.

2 Tim. iii. 15.

Printed for D. Midwinter, A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch, J. and J. Pemberton, R. Ware, C. Rivington, R. Ford, F. Clay, A. Ward, J. and P. Knapton, J. Clarke, T. Longman, R. Hett, J. Oswald, J. Wood, A. Cruden, and J. Davidson.

This Day is Published.

[Price Six Shillings]

The THIRD EDITION, Adorn'd with Cuts, of NEPTIAL DIALOGUES and DEBATES: Or, An Useful Prospect of the Felicities and Discomforts of a MARRIED LIFE, incident to all Degrees, from the Throne to the Cottage.

CONTAINING,

Many great Examples of Love, Piety, Prudence, Justice, and all the Excellent Virtues, that largely contribute to the true Happiness of Wedlock. Drawn from the Lives of our Princes, Nobility, and other Quality, in Prosperity and Adversity.

ALSO,

The Fantastical Humours of all Fops, Coquets, Bullies, Jilts, Fond Fools, and Wantons; Old Fumblers, Barren Ladies, Misers, Parsimonious Wives, Ninnies, Sluts and Termagants; Drunken Husbands, Topping Gossips, Schismatical Precisians, and Devout Hypocrites of all Sorts. Digested into Serious, Merry, and Satirical Poems, wherein both Sexes, in all Stations, are reminded of their Duty, and taught how to be Happy in a Matrimonial State.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By EDWARD WARD, Author of the London Spy. Printed for Messrs Bettesworth and Hitch, R. Ware, and J. Osborn, in Pater-noster-Row; J. Holger, on London-bridge; J. Bailey, in Mitre-court, Fleet-street; and B. Cummins, at the Royal Exchange.